measurement of the AB permeability through a monolayer of gut epithelial cells (e.g. CaCo2 or TC-7) (example15, Lennernäs 1997 Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology 49: 627-38). The compounds according to the invention which can be used as C5aR antagonists, show a significantly increased AB permeability due to the hydrophobic substitution of the C-terminal argininc. For cxamplc, thc antagonist Ac-Phc-[Orn-Hyp-cha-Trp-Phc] has a surprisingly high permeability of $14.3x10^{-6}$ cm/s compared to the bad permeability of $0.52x10^{-6}$ of the charged antagonist Ac-Phe-[Orn-Pro-cha-Trp-Arg] [SEQ ID NO: 61]. The high permeability is in terms of figures within a range close to the one of orally well available compounds. An example for an orally well available compound is Propanolol, which shows an AB permeability of $31.1x10^{-6}$ cm/s in this tcst by Lcnncrnäs.

Please replace paragraph 4 on page 82 with the following amended paragraph:

Example 2: Synthesis of Ac-Phe-[Orn-Pro-cha-Trp-Phe] (1) [SEQ ID NO: 7]

After linear peptide synthesis in accordance with AAV 1, cyclization in accordance with AAV 2, and subscquent purification via HPLC, 50.9 mg of the dcsired product Ac-Phc-[Orn-Pro-cha-Trp-Phe] [SEQ ID NO: 7] were obtained as white solid.

MS (ESI): m/z = 888.3 $[(M+H)^+]$.

Please replace paragraph 2 on page 85 with the following amended paragraph:

Example 9: Synthesis of Ac-Phe-[Orn-Pro-cha-Trp-Arg(CH_2CH_2)] (7) [SEQ ID NO: 62]

The linear peptide Ac-Phe-Orn-Pro-cha-Trp-Orn-OH was synthesized in accordance with AAV 1, cyclized in accordance with AAV 2, and the resulting cyclic peptide Ac-Phe-[Orn-Pro-cha-Trp-Orn] was purified via HPLC. Subsequently, 2.6 mg of the peptide were reacted with 22.6 mg (30 eq.) 2-(methylmercapto)-2-imidazoline-hydroiodide and 29.7 µl (60 eq.) DIPEA in 260 µl MeOH. After stirring for 2 days at 50°C, the solvent was removed by a rotary evaporator and the